

# THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 7.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1857.

NO. 39.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY,

BY A. G. HODGES,

STATE PRINTER,  
AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammal sheet is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

ALL letters upon business should be *posted* to insure attention.

JOHN SHILLITO & CO.  
Nos. 101, 103 & 105 West Fourth Street,  
CINCINNATI.

IMPORTERS OF

DRY-GOODS & CARPETING!  
Respectfully call the attention of their Customers and Purchasers generally to the opening of their New Store, on Monday, the 21st Inst., with an extensive and varied assortment of

DRY GOODS,

FLOOR OIL CLOTH, &c.

Families, Merchants, Hotel Keepers, Steamboat Owners, and Strangers may depend upon finding the best class of goods, Wholesale and Retail, at prices as low as they can be purchased in the Eastern Cities.

Aug. 24, 1857—*w&wsm*.

N. D. SMITH. C. O. SMITH  
N. D. SMITH & CO.,  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
ALCOHOL,  
COLOGNE AND PURE SPIRITS,  
Nos. 16 & 18, West side Second St., bet. Main & Market,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
August 26, 1857.

PREMIUM  
Saddle, Harness and Trunk Warerooms  
C. PROAL,  
51 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.  
A large assortment of  
Coach and Buggy Harness,  
Wagon and Cart Harness,  
SADDLES AND BRIDLES  
Of every variety.

TRUNKS, VALISES AND CARPET BAGS,  
LINEN AND WOOLEN HORSE COVERS, &c.  
All orders left with C. G. Graham, of Frankfort, or sent direct to the proprietor will receive prompt attention. Persons in Louisville wanting articles in my line will find it to their interest to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember the Four Story Store, Third Street, (July 13, 1857—*6m*.)

WILLIAM H. AVERILL. CHARLES KEARNS  
AVERILL & KEARNS,  
(Successors to L. L. Pinkerton.)

DRUGGISTS,  
KEEP constantly on hand a full stock of DRUGS,  
K MEDICINES and CHEMICALS, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Glass, &c.

—ALSO—  
A splendid assortment of Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Flavouring Extracts, Vanilla Beans, Confections, &c., which will sell at the most reasonable prices.

Physicians' prescriptions accurately compounded from the materials, and at all hours.

Dec. 15, 1856—*if*.

MERCHANT & SMITH,  
PLUMBERS AND TINNERS,  
Shop on St. Clair Street, Opposite the Postoffice,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WATER Closets, Sinks, Tubs, Hot and Cold Shower Baths, Wash Trays, Plain and Fancy Wash Stands, and every description of Plumbing work put up in the most workmanlike manner.

Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Work, Spouting and Guttering  
of all descriptions.

Continually on hand a large assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR & COAL STOVES;  
Cistern, Wall and Force Pumps; Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, &c.

—All orders promptly attended to.

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Shortstreet between Limestone and Upper streets. (May 23, 1856—*if*.)

J. H. KINKEAD,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Justice, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

May 6, 1857—*if*.

BOOK BINDING.  
A. C. Keenon informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. C. Keenon, his old business, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ready to any pattern, and of the very best quality.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Bindery at the old stand, over Marion's La.

Frankfort, July 31, 1857—*778-41*

DENTAL SURGERY,  
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

Frankfort, May 27, 1857

Wolfe, Dash & Fisher,  
(Successors to Wolfe, Gillespie & Co.)

IMPORTERS and Jobbers of Foreign and American Hardware, Cutlery, Gillespie's Guns, Pistols and Rifles, 38 Warren street, New York.

Nov. 14, 1856—*if*.

His operations on the teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine; this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient, void of danger. All work warranted: the workman will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.

Office, at his residence on Main street.

Frankfort, May 27, 1857

W. McCLUNG.  
(Formerly of Kentucky.)

Attorney at Law & Real Estate Broker,

3d Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

WILL loan money for capitalists at 24 to 36 per cent, upon real estate worth double the loan, (Minnesota, no more, law and equity,) investments in city or country property to the best advantage.

The best Kentucky references given if required.

Correspondence solicited.

Jan. 7, 1857—*if*.

JOSHUA TEVIS,  
Counselor and Attorney at Law,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

OFFICE—COURT-PLACE, NEAR SIXTH STREET.

RESIDENCE—Hast de Sixth, near Broadway.

June 6, 1857—*if*.

THIS is a new medicine admirably adapted for its purpose, and pleasant to taste, at

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

## LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS, FOR SALE AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

### BOOKS.

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,  
2 vols. Price, \$12 00

KENTUCKY CODES OF PRACTICE,  
1 vol. Price, 3 50

REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY,  
1 vol. Price, 5 00

DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION,  
1 vol. Price, 3 00

GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS,  
&c., by JOHN C. HERNDON,  
1 vol. Price, 3 00

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF KY.—  
Session 1855 and 1856—2 vols. Price

THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1855 and  
1856—in Pamphlet form. Price, 3 00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1853 and  
1854—bound in Leather. Price, 1 50

B. MONROE'S REPORTS—The 15th, 16th & 17th vols.  
B. Monro's Reports—\$5 per volume.

LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATE-  
UTES,  
1 vol. Price, 3 00

HON. GEO. ROBERTSON'S SPEECH—"The American  
Party, its Principles, its Objects, and its Hope,"  
Pamphlet. Price, 10 cents

HON. GARRETT DAVIS' SPEECHES. Pamphlet.  
Price, 5 cents

CONSTABLE'S SALE NOTICE'S, REPLEVIN BONDS  
&c. Price—60 cents per quire.

SHERIFF'S REPLEVIN BONDS. Price—60 cents per  
quire.

CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS. Price—60 cents per  
quire.

BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, a  
Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky.  
Price—\$1 per quire.

BLANK DEEDS. Price—\$1 per quire.

WILL Orders from a distance for any of the above  
named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to  
when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be  
sent by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the  
condition that it be refused by the person ordering  
the article to be sent by mail.

FRANKLIN GORIN. A. M. GAZLAY

GORIN & GAZLAY,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

REBERRIES.

M. D. & W. H. M'HENRY,  
ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,  
DES MOINES, IOWA,

PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk  
county, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the  
United States District Court.

Will also establish a General Agency for the  
transaction of all manner of business connected with  
Land Titles.

They will enter Lands, investigate Titles, buy and sell  
Land and invest Money on the best terms and on the  
best authority.

They will enter Lands in Kansas and Nebraska Terri-  
tory, if an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that  
country is offered.

The Senior partner having been engaged extensively in  
the practice of the Courts of Kentucky for  
nearly thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged in  
the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during  
which time he has made an accurate survey of a large portion  
of the Land in the adjoining counties, they feel confident they  
will be able to render a satisfactory account of all busi-  
ness entrusted to them.

They will enter Lands with Warrents or Money, upon  
their actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell  
any amount of Commission, upon a careful investigation  
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## THE COMMONWEALTH.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

### Americans Must Rule America."

This is one of the cardinal principles of the American party. Is there anything objectionable in the sentiment? Do foreigners come to this country in the hope or expectation of ruling it? If they do, they have more presumption than good sense, and deserve to be rebuked. Do the Democracy desire that they should rule? Far from it. They are willing to use foreigners to place themselves in power; but, in their nominations for important and lucrative offices, they usually take care to select none but natives. For foreigners are the instruments to help native Democrats to power—and are seldom or never trusted excepting in a subordinate capacity, notwithstanding the pretended equality upon which they appear to place naturalized citizens generally. It is true, here and there, a foreigner gets an insignificant office under Democratic rulers of the General or State Governments—but when appointments are to be made to lucrative offices, generally selected.

Foreigners are employed by the Democracy so do the fighting at elections, and the dirty work of the party. They get the broken heads and bloody noses, whilst their employers coolly keep aloof from danger, and encourage them to risk life it for the party. They are taught to believe, on their arrival in this country, that there is no aristocracy in the Democratic ranks—that the opponents of Democracy represent the lords and aristocrats of the old world, and the Democrats the down trodden people; but this is only for effect. The most obtrusive foreigners cannot have failed to observe the fine of distinction which is drawn between the Irishman or German, and the leaders of Democracy. They come here with the most extravagant ideas of the liberty and equality which prevail—and, before they have the opportunity to become acquainted with the real state of things, they are enlisted under the Democratic standard, with the erroneous idea that they are thereby opposing those who are aspiring to become the lords of the land.

But why should foreigners be so anxious to participate in the political disputes of the country? What real interest have they in the decision of the question, who shall be President of the United States? Do they suppose, that, by assisting a Democrat into power, they better their own condition? If they do, they are mistaken. They still remain in the same subordinate capacity. They may take a pride in overturning the native voice of the country; but it leaves them precisely where they were. They never can rule the country whilst the natives preserve a single atom of American feeling or principle. "Americans must rule America," and they will, in despite of all opposition—and it is right. Men who seek this country as an asylum from the oppressions of the old world, should be content with receiving the protection of our laws, and with having the fruits of their labor secured to them, without seeking to become rulers of the land.

They should remain with us a sufficient time to become familiarized to the institutions of the country, and to be Americanized before aspiring to be dictators—but their impatience to mingle in the political strife will brook no delay; and they scarcely land upon our shores, before they plunge into party contentions, and become the most boisterous of pot house politicians. They even seek to strike from our national constitution, the most sacred of its features, and to substitute vice, immorality, and irreligion in their stead. Our Presidents must be displaced as their whims may dictate—our Sabbaths be abolished—and atheism the dominant faith of the country.

Suppose that American citizens in foreign countries were to combine to overthrow the prevailing system of Government there, and to introduce the grossest licentiousness—what would be the result? Why, they would speedily find themselves incarcerated within the four walls of a prison for the outrage and be subjected, perhaps, to capital punishment for their crime. But, even the convicts of Europe think themselves entitled to instruct us Yankees in matters of Government, morals, and religion and hence they unite themselves to the Democracy of the country to carry out their views. The American people have seen and felt the injustice which they have suffered from this impudent interference of foreigners, and resolved that it shall no longer be tolerated.

They will rule their own country in the manner which may seem to be best to themselves—and they will place such restrictions upon future emigrants, as shall deprive them of the power of the coming electors before they know anything of the principles upon which our Government should be administered. Were the present American party to be dissolved, another would arise to carry out the great principle, that "Americans must rule America"—for the sons and grandsons of Revolutionary patriots will never consent that their country shall be handed over to the guidance of the refuse population of Europe.

[Special dispatch to the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.

**THE LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.**—It has been decided to remove Wm. F. Phillips, the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, otherwise called the Sixth Auditor, and Hugh J. Anderson, the Commissioner of Customs. Dr. Tate, of Virginia, is to take the place of the former, on the 1st of October next, and Governor Ingham, of Connecticut, the place of the latter, sometime during the approaching December. The salary attached to each of these offices is \$3,000 per annum. I have no doubt that the removal of the chiefs of the bureau will lead to the removal of some of the subordinates.

There are a great many applicants in Washington to represent the United States abroad at foreign courts. In this matter, I am assured, that there will be no removals and appointments until after the meeting of Congress, unless in cases where necessity demands the filling of a vacancy. The number of aspirants for diplomatic honors is one hundred and sixty-seven, and it represents almost every State of the Union.—New York being foremost in its patriotism to do the country's bidding.

There is one thing of the utmost importance to those who seek these places, and I may as well state it. It has been generally the case heretofore to send to foreign countries, men from the United States without regard to their lingual attainments. This practice is now to be discontinued, and for the better good of our interests, and to ensure a competent capacity in making perfectly intelligible to other powers the desires and demands of our Government, sufficient evidence must be given to the President and his Cabinet that the applicant will, if appointed, be able at once to commence with the current duties of his legation.

Mr. Dallas will be continued at the Court of St. James longer than his fellows at the other great courts of Europe, but this must be ascribed to its real cause. Our relations with that court are to-day no further advanced toward a complete settlement of "all pending difficulties," than they were at the inauguration of the Dallas-Clarendon treaty.

This revolt still continues and grow each day more dangerous. Even now it threatens the most calamitous results to English supremacy in the East—and it is charitable to say, that it is this which prevents early action on the questions in dispute between the two nations in respect to Central American affairs.

Among the many persons who are preparing to entertain at the next session, is Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of Berks county, Pa., who has taken a house at \$3,000 per annum.

It is with men as with trees: if you lop off their finest branches, into which they were pouring their young life-juice, the wounds will be healed over with some rough boss, some odd excretion; and what might have been a grand tree expanding into liberal shade, is but a whimsical mis-shapen trunk. Many an irritating fault, many an unlovely oddity, has come of a hard sorrow, which has crushed and maimed the nature just when it was expanding into plenteous beauty, and the trivial ering life which we visit with our harsh blame, may be but the unsteady motion of a man whose best limb is withered.

[Blackwood's Magazine.]

### "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Associated with the bombardment of Fort McHenry—which we noticed on the anniversary of the retreat of the British from their failure on Baltimore—in an episode which cannot fail to receive lustre from, and give lustre to, the incidents of the brilliant defense of that point.

Young Korner—he of the Lyre and Sword—wrote many an aspiring couplet on the battlefield. Campbell's "Hohenlinden" received its great force from the actual observations of the poet, who from a distance beheld the battle—Francis S. Key—the author of the noble national song, "The Star-Spangled Banner," received his inspiration under the most deeply exciting circumstances. A friend of Key being a prisoner in the hands of the British, he sought Admiral Cochrane, to effect an exchange, and was retained during the bombardment of Fort McHenry. Placed on board a small vessel close to the Admiral's frigate, he beheld with almost overpowering emotion the cannonading of the 13th of September. He beheld the power of the British guns, and saw the efforts of his countrymen to reach the enemy useless. The American guns had far short of reaching the British; the British hurled their shells over the fort. How his heart must have throbbed as the English drew nearer to the fort!

What eager suspense must have devoured these moments, until—! Armistead's batteries opened, and with their well directed fire poured shame, terror, and death into the British squadron, and drove it back, beyond the reach of the American guns.

How the heart of the patriotic Baltimorean must have leaped in exultation as the British receded, and the echoes of the three cheers from the fort burst upon his ear!

All day his eyes watched that low fortification; night came, and still the flag of his country was flying defiantly.

Throughout the night the sleepless watcher strained his eyes to see, by the light of exploding shells if his flag was still there.

Fatal gleams occasionally struck their rays against the rival stars and stripes; and thus, as it were, the enemy, by illuminating the flag, gave cheer and inspiration to one whose words will for centuries make every American a watcher of Fort McHenry.

As the night deepened and the intermissions of preparation for a grand attack in the morning lengthened, an intense, calm passion kept the eyes still in the direction of the fort, praying for the first gleam of dawn.

The President left the city this morning on a visit to Lancaster, to return on Monday.

Orders have been issued from the Navy Department for the sloop of war Vincennes to join the American squadron.

The President has recognized the following Spanish consuls:

Jose Munoz at Savannah; Juan Pico at New York; Yallavea at Mobile; and Enrique Fallon at Boston.

Gen. Henningens has gone South.

WASHINGTON, Sep. 24.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, the amount of public lands sold was nearly 4,433,000 acres, and the receipts therefrom were upwards of \$3,500,000.

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BOSTON, Sep. 24.

The schooner Eldorado, from Galveston, has arrived at this port. She reports that at six o'clock on the evening of the 12th inst. she passed within one hundred feet of the wreck of the Central America, and lay by till nine o'clock the next morning. She then ran down to the spot, but saw nothing of the steamer or her passengers. She cruised about the place two hours longer with the same result. She saw three other vessels lying on, one of which she recognised as the Bark Saxon. This is probably the schooner noted by some of the rescued, and which it was hoped might succeed in saving Commander Hernon and others of the passengers.

On the shore, dimly seen through the mist of the deep, Where the foal's haughty host in dread silence reposes, That is what the breeze o'er the towering steep, As it bloweth between the upland and the down, Now catches the gale of the morning's first beam, In full glory reflected now shines on the stream;

    O say, does the star-spangled banner still wave

    O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

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THE COMMONWEALTH.  
FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, EDITOR.

MONDAY.....SEPT. 28, 1857.

WRAPPING PAPER.—We have a number of old newspapers, &c., suitable for wrapping paper which we will sell at 25 cents per hundred.

A DUELIST DEAD.—Kentucky papers announce the death of Harrod Holeman, for many years the publisher of a newspaper in Frankfort, and public printer of the State, and connected with the most stirring political events of the State in former days. He once fought a bloody and fatal duel, and was himself a cripple for life from it.—*Boston Post.*

The duel referred to in the extract copied will probably be recollected by many of the gentlemen of the press who remember days long gone by. It was one of the most savage and brutal affairs that transpired thirty and five years ago. It grew out of a militia training. Holeman, who was the commander of a militia company, was followed, whilst on duty, by a favorite dog. A subordinate officer, who was offended by the dog's antics, drew his sword, smote him, and cut the innocent and unintentionally offending dog in twain.

Holeman, in witnessing the assassination of the poor dog, remarked that whoever would perpetrate an act of the kind was a coward and a scoundrel. A challenge to mortal combat was the consequence. It was accepted, and the parties met near the State House, at Frankfort, Kentucky, and fought desperately, two hours and upwards; and during the fight, the antagonist of Holeman was killed—the latter escaping with des perate wounds.

Among those who witnessed the duel were Henry Clay, John J. Crittenden, and Jesse Bledsoe—the latter, then, one of the most brilliant and distinguished orators of Kentucky. Holeman was arraigned, charged with the crime of wilful murder, and, after a long and exciting trial, was acquitted. Mr. Clay and John J. Crittenden espoused the cause of Holeman.—*New York Mercury.*

The above paragraph is evidently intended to cast a reflection upon the State of the public morals in Kentucky, and does gross injustice to Mr. Holeman, one of the parties in the unfortunate affair alluded to; and in mere justice to the deceased we deem it our duty to correct it.

The origin of the affair was nearly as stated, except that upon Holeman's antagonist's learning that Holeman had denounced the act as one of great cruelty, words ensued, blows were passed on the spot, and then a challenge to Holeman was the result.

They did not fight, as stated, "near the State House, at Frankfort;" the duel occurred at a distance of four or five miles from this City, and was witnessed only by the seconds, surgeons, and one or two friends of the parties. The statement that they "fought desperately, two hours, and upwards"—leaving the reader to suppose that it was a savage butchery, with knives, occurring in the town, and witnessed by the citizens of the place—is an abominable falsehood. The duel was, in all respect an ordinary one. The combatants fought, as we understand, with pistols, at ten paces—the usual distance—and both fell at the very first fire, and it was at first supposed that Holeman would also die. There was nothing "savage and brutal" about the affair. But it was a settlement of a personal difficulty between two young men, not differing in any respect from the duels which were, at that day, of frequent occurrence, and in which some of the best and greatest men of the country were involved.

It is unjust to speak of the deceased as a "duelist." The unfortunate affair of which we have spoken was the first and only duel in which he was ever engaged, and his disposition was the very reverse of that of a professional duelist.

When a young man he fought most gallantly at the battle of the Thames, where the flower of old Kentucky's chivalry attested full well their courage and patriotism, and it was only in defense of his country that he ever evinced anything like "desperation." All who knew Harrod Holeman knew him to be a kind-hearted, generous, amiable, peaceful and gallant gentleman—a man with a few frailties, but many virtues.

It is also untrue that Hon. John J. Crittenden was a witness to the duel. Mr. Crittenden was not living in Frankfort at the time the duel was fought, 1819, and never saw the gentleman who was slain in the combat; nor did he ever see Mr. Holeman until some time after the occurrence. He was in no way mixed up with the affair, and knew nothing of it except from common report. Nor did either Mr. Clay or Bledsoe know anything about the affair, until it was over, neither Clay, Bledsoe nor Crittenden defended Holeman, John Rowan, Sr., was his lawyer, and Mr. Allen was the Prosecuting Attorney.

REV. J. P. SAFFORD, D. D.—The papers announce that the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity has recently been conferred by one of the Eastern Colleges, (Washington,) on the esteemed Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this city, Rev. Mr. Safford.

AN AFFRAY.—According to the Washington Star, an unpleasant encounter occurred in the house occupied by one of the naval courts of inquiry, on Friday morning, between Capt. Uriah P. Levy, late of the navy, and Commander Chas. Kennedy. The former saluted the latter, who refused to recognize him, which led to an effort on the part of Capt. L. to strike him with a cane, and a scuffle ensued between them, which was speedily stopped by the interference of bystanders. The encounter did not take place in court.

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Poems by Rosa Virtner Johnson.

This beautiful volume, from the press of Ticknor and Fields, Boston, has been laid on our table by Mr. W. M. Todd, at whose bookstore it is now for sale.

There is much in it that is beautiful, and in a strain so surpassingly sweet and tender, which blends with and colors the thoughts and feelings of even the casual reader, that we scarcely know in what language to command it to public attention, without extracting beyond the space allowed by the columns of our paper. We can only say it is filled with gems of true and genuine poetry. Many of them have been heretofore published in the Louisville *Journal*, which at this time touched the finest chord of the public heart. They made their first appearance like birds of Paradise with golden wings fluttering about the heart and tinging it with their own resplendent hues of beauty. Their collection and publication in this embodied form, with the longer poems of a still higher character which accompany them, cannot fail to add to and extend the already brilliant fame of the fair and highly gifted author.

One of the chief elements of the attraction of the poetry, we think, is, the close and intimate communion between all the emotions of the heart and the outer and visible world of matter. Her intuitive perception of the beauty of external things, mingles with the thoughts and shapes and which she has "wedded to immortal verse."

She has a wonderful power over the metrical music of our language, an exquisite sense of its rhythm, and all the subtle laws of harmony seem to constitute a part of her spiritual existence.

With such endowments, it has been her prerogative to enlarge the sphere of human sensibility and to raise the unfading light of poesy on high, revealing new and unknown realms, where imagination in her stately sovereignty revels in her own undisputed domain.

We heartily commend the book to all whose hearts have ever been gladdened by the finest strains of poetic inspiration. Read it and an swer:

"Did ever muse's hand so fair,  
A glory round thy temples spread?  
Did ever lips ambrosial air  
Such fragrance o'er thy altars shed?

IMPORTANT PENSION DECISION.—The Secretary of the Interior recently submitted to the Attorney General the question whether the practice heretofore prevailing in the Pension Office, of allowing children of Revolutionary soldiers to receive the pensions which their deceased parents might have received, was according to law. The Attorney General to day rendered his opinion, declaring that the practice has no legal foundation, and that neither children nor grandchildren have any such right under the acts of Congress. The consequence of this will be to reverse a practice of the Pension Office which has continued for twenty-five years. The Attorney General gives the law, but declines to say whether the law should abolish the practice or the practice defeat the law, leaving that as an administration question to the Secretary himself.

REMEMBER the Catholic Leader, organ of the Pope, and New York ally of BOB STEWART, in St. Louis, in its issue of the 12th instant says:

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For once, the Leader tells the truth, but, in doing so, proves that it was guilty of lying in the thousand and one times it declared that ROLLINS was the candidate of the Black Republicans.

If Rollins received "his principal strength among the most ultra pro-slavery men in the State," then he was their candidate, and not the candidate of the Black Republicans. But where did Stewart receive his principal strength? We could answer the interrogatory at length, but prefer to give the answer of a "National Democrat," in the Republican—from the non-slaveholders, emancipationists and free soilers of our State. Who, then, was the Black Republican candidate? Stewart, of course.—*Lexington (Mo.) Express.*

REMEMBER to those who toil early and late at the needle. A new Sewing Machine is now coming into use which costs but one third the usual price, every family will have one of course. See advertisement in another column.

REMEMBER an Irish boy by the name of JOSEPH GRINON left his father on Wednesday the 16th Sept, and is supposed to have gone away on the Louisville freight train; he was last heard of at Jerrico, on the Railroad. Any person having any knowledge of him, and his whereabouts will confer a great favor on his distressed parents by informing Mr. Leroy Woodridge, Frankfort, Ky., through his Post Office, or Geo. W. Lewis at this office.

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Foreign Items.

The sixth annual conference of the Mormons was held in London on Sunday, the 6th inst. The attendance throughout the day averaged about a thousand persons.

A dispatch from Belfast announces that religious riots broke out in that city again on Sunday evening, the 6th inst. Street preaching was resumed in spite of the recommendation of the authorities, and disturbances ensued. Several persons were wounded and one was killed. The riot act was read, and the mob was fired upon by the constabulary. Great excitement prevailed, but at last all accounts was quiet.

Bell's Life in London, remarking upon the American horse Lecompte running for the Warwick Cup, says—"Lecompte has never run since his race with Arrow at New Orleans, owing to his having then injured one of his joints, which has interfered with his doing much work during the twelve months he has been in England, and to day presented such a very enlarged appearance that it was almost ever betting about his breaking down. This result might have happened if he had been a strong run race, or if the rain had not come to alter the state of the ground, and under the circumstances Lecompte performed much better than even his owner calculated upon. The horse pulled up very lame, but did not break down, and we believe it is Mr. Ten Broeck's intention to send him back to America."

Mrs. Catharine Sinclair has made a successful debut at the Haymarket Theatre, London. The critic of the London *Daily News* describes her as the widow of the late Mr. Forrest.

It is stated that the Spanish Government has sent orders to suspend the preparations that were in progress in some of the Spanish ports for an expedition against Mexico; and that the difference between the two powers is to be settled by arbitration (not by mediation), Great Britain and France to be the arbitrators, and, in case of need, Bavarie the umpire.

Mr. Wright, the new Minister to Berlin from the United States, has presented his credentials to the King in private audience at Sans Souci.

Berlin was crowded with members of the Evangelical Union, and the proceedings of the Union were to commence forthwith.

Mr. Lichstein, the celebrated Professor of Natural history, is dead.

The United States Frigate Congress had left Constantinople. The day before its departure a grand ball was given on board, in honor of Mr. Spence, the American Minister.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

PEACE BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE HOLY SEE.—The latest intelligence from Rome is highly favorable to the arrangement of the pending difficulty between Mexico and the Holy See. In respect of both of Spain and Mexico the Papal Government has shown a wise and prudent spirit of conciliation, which, it appears likely, will also be extended to Piedmont. Although nothing has as yet been finally concluded, Señor Montes the Mexican Plenipotentiary at Rome, has obtained the assurance that the sales of church property and suppression of convents already effected should be recognized. The conditions on which the Holy See makes these concessions are not such as seem likely to impede the conclusion of the cordial. Rome demands that churchmen should be electors and eligible, and should be allowed to acquire and hold property hereafter.

REMEMBER the Great Bank Excitement in Philadelphia! A Suspension anticipated!

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.

The Bank of Pennsylvania suspended this morning. The suspension is complete, and the president says it was caused by the action of other banks against it and losses from recent failures of dry goods men. He says the suspension will be only temporary, and that the capital is untouched. The Girard Bank is giving specie for notes, but checks will not be honored till one o'clock.

There is a heavy run on the city banks, and all the counters of the banks are besieged with depositors and note holders. There is much alarm and almost suspension of business. The Girard still refuses payment for checks and notes above ten dollars. The Commercial and several other banks have taken the same course, and the present heavy run will probably cause all the banks to suspend specie payments. The Pennsylvania bank has charge of the State funds, and the Girard those of the city. The excitement is becoming intense.

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W. H. KEENE.

R. H. CRITTENDEN.

## KEENE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS,

AND

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,

St. Clair and Wapping Streets,

FRANKFORT, KY.

All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September, interest charged after maturity.

ANGUST 1st, 1857.

JUST RECEIVED, IN STORE AND FOR SALE

Groceries.

N. O. Sugar:

Crushed Sugar;

Refined Sugar;

Loaf Sugar;

Preserving Sugar;

Eastern and St. Louis brands.

Coffee.

Old Government Java;

Prime Rio;

Mocha.

Molasses.

Plantation, (bols and half do.)

Sugar House;

Golden Syrup;

Maple.

Soap and Candles.

German: Star;

Castle: Tallow;

Rosin: Sperm.

Fish.

Mackerel, (assorted numbers and packages.)

Potomac Herring;

Smoked Herring;

Shad.

Liquors.

Pale Old Brand:

Claret Wine;

Hennequin Brand:

Old Port Wine;

Jules Roblins Brand:

Sherry Wine;

Holland Gin

Maderia Wine;

Roeleher & Schreider Champagne.

\* STANDARD AND SWEET.

Jamaica Rum; Irish Whisky;

Pure Apple Brandy, 8 years old;

Old Bourbon Whisky;

Domesky Whisky, Brandy, Wine and Gin;

Tenant's Pale Ale;

Baker's Bitters;

Younger's Pale Ale;

Abbott's Brown Stout.

Meats and Lard.

Plain and Canvassed Hams;

Dried Beef, (canvassed)

Clear and Ribbed Sides;

Buffalo and Beef Tongues;

Pork House and Country Shoulders;

Venison Hams.

Wooden Ware, &c.

Cedar Pails, Buckets;

Painted Tubs and Buckets;

Tubs, Cans, Measures;

Clothes and Market Baskets;

Coccos Dippers;

Kicks;

Pepper:

Cinnamon;

Crackers;

Ginger;

Spices;

Green and B'l'g Teas;

Vermicelli.

Hardware.

Nails, (all sizes.)

Pad Locks;

Shovels and Spades;

Butts;

Axes, Hoes;

Screws;

Trace Chains;

Tacks;

Heads and Mature Forks;

Butcher Knives;

Preserving Kettles;

Coffee Mills;

Mowing Blades;

Grain Scythes;

Tobacco and Cigars.

Holland's Buena Vista;

Turkish Smoking Tobacco;

Old Dutch;

Spanish Smoking Tobacco;

El Dorado;

Scarfletah;

Anderson's "Solace" Pipe Cut;

Common;

Anulet;

De Carbago Havana Cigars;

La Rosa;

Club House;

Rio Hondo;

Half Spanish Cigars;

El Tulipan;

Rio Sella.

Agricultural.

Corn Shellers;

Cradles, Snaethes, &c.,

Sanford's Straw Cutters;

Little Giant Corn and Cob Crushers;

A fine supply of Seeds in proper season.

Flour and Meal.

Superfine and extra Family Flour;

Corn Meal.

Paints, &c.

White Lead;

Yellow Ochre;

Linsseed Oil;

Whiting;

Turpentine;

Venetian Red.

Sundries.

Splod Oysters,

Cove Oysters,

Sardines,

Prunes,

Pearns,

Lemons,

Lemon Syrup,

Barrows and French Mustard,

Black and Blacking Brushes,

Clothes Pins,

Cotton Cordage,

Woolen, (Floor and Clothes.)

Vinegar, (Pure Cider.)

Indigo,

Wrapping Paper, (Brown and White.)

Coal Scuttles,

Buffalo Bottles,

Bandy Bottles,

French Olives,

Currie Powder,

True Cayenne,

Fresh Peaches,

Fresh Lemon,

Strawberries,

Fresh Pine Apple,

Pine Apple Cheese,

Dairy Salts,

Flour, Shot,

Caps, Wals,

Proof Vials,

Hemp and Jute Lines,

Mops, (Floor and Tea.)

Uva.

Hulme's Cement,

Axe Helves,

Glass Preserving Jars,

Glass Milk Pans.

SAUCES.

Peach,

Almond,

Celeri,

Vanilla,

Lemon,

Orange Flower Water,

Peach do. do.

PICKLES.

Pickled,

Green Pickles,

Oysters.

TABLE OIL.

Lemons and Pignatoli; with a general assortment of articles in our line.

August 7, 1857.

BARRELS FRESH UTICA LIME, by weight.

Aug. 7, 1857.

FRANKFORT, KY.

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